

# CORGI TIMES

## THE ELIZABETHAN II STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Under auspices of BNAPS - *The Society for Canadian Philately*

Volume IV, Number 6

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There are important happenings about to occur in the Elizabethan period. The combined effect will be to set forth the mysteries and complexities of the Elizabethan II period in a manner encouraging detailed study by any Canadian collector. First and foremost, D. Robin Harris plans to issue five handbooks covering the definitive issues of this period. This is not just a plan. It is alive and well. I have had the opportunity of reviewing a draft of each of the handbooks. Saskatoon Stamp Centre has been selected to publish the handbooks. Those plans are being finalized. One strong possibility is a hard cover binder with a section for each handbook. This would easily facilitate additions, revisions and updates. There is a good possibility of initial availability of at least a part of the series in the third quarter. Separate books are planned for: Caricature & Landscape Definitive Series 1972-1978; Environment Definitive Series 1977-1987; Artifact & Parliament Definitive Series 1982-1989; Wildlife & Architecture Definitive Series 1987-1996 and Fruit & Flag Definitive Series 1990-1996.

The intent is that each stand alone volume contain all of the known and available data on that subject. With each Handbook you will have it all. For example, the draft Background Section of the Table of Contents for the Environment Definitive Series is as follows and note especially the subjects I have taken the liberty of highlighting.

### Environment Definitive Series 1977-1987

#### Table of Contents

##### Background

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How often have you had to chase and dig for this type of information?  
Stay tuned for more in the next issue.

The other exciting development is the possibility of an Elizabethan II Postal Rate Reference Guide. As you know I have beat the drum on the need for such a volume for some time. So nothing more for now. This is too vital to our area of interest to speculate on at this time. I expect to have more factual information on this subject in the next issue.

This is the last issue of Volume IV completing our fourth year. Your dues notice in eye catching red is included with this issue. Please return the notice as soon as possible. Also please note there is ample space to include your comments on any subject. If no notice is included your dues are already paid. The annual dues structure remains unchanged. I am pleased to report the effort spent in controlling expenses along with our advertising support has resulted in the Operating Fund being on solid footing. The Treasurer's report appears on pages 101-102.

The Contributing Member program is on going. There are indications the type of activities targeted for these funds will start to materialize in the coming year.

**BNAPEX '96 - FT. WORTH, TEXAS**

Annual Convention - Aug. 30 - Sept. 1, 1996

STUDY GROUP MEETING (Check program for time & place)

**Speaker: Earle L. Covert - "Special Order Postal Stationery of the Elizabethan II Period"**

Also suggest each member bring along one or two show, tell or ask items of 2-5 minutes duration for follow-on general discussion.

The next issue of the newsletter is due out the end of August. Please note it will be delayed until after the Convention and is targeted for mailing on Sept. 10th.

Included with this issue is a one page update and revision to the Study Group Roster. A new Roster is scheduled for the coming year, most likely around mid-year.

We do have a new member to report with this issue:

Stephen Burkart, 63 Forsythe St., Oakville, Ontario L6K 3R7 Canada.  
Entire Elizabethan II period including all definitive issues with a bit of emphasis on booklets, Mammals & Architecture and Berry & Fruit Tree definitives.

CAPEX '96 is over. The long awaited International show is now history. Riding the "Sardine Pak" known as United Flight 779 back to Spokane I recorded a few of my thoughts. As big shows go the organizing committee of CAPEX is to be congratulated. The show was well laid out. It was easy to find your way around, that is all except the literature



exhibits. But, one is allowed. Space was adequate, meeting rooms were many and ample. There were close to four thousand frames of material to examine, admire and ponder. There were over 80 dealers, some 100 Philatelic Agency booths and approximately 20 Society booths. It was an excellent show which was presented in good taste and as far as I could observe was extremely well managed.

I was able to speak with a number of members of the Study Group: Robert Haslewood, Robin Mowat, Rick Penko, John Hillmer, Don Frazer, John Jamieson, Donald Ure, Harry Machum, Bill McCann and Leopold Beaudet. I am sure there were many others I missed.

Both Darnell and Unitrade were selling new 1997 Catalogs. Darnell also was offering a separate catalog covering and picturing only "Errors, Freaks & Oddities" This is a very handy reference for anyone specializing in these items or who is using another catalogue such as Unitrade and would benefit from access to a pictured reference.

When I left the show Bill McCann's new booklet catalogue was not yet available. It is expected momentarily so keep your eye on the trade journals.

This show escaped having any Canada only specially available stamp issues such as the Signature Sheet at Canada 92. There was however a stamp offered by Darnell which you will be hearing about if you collect the Provincial Wildlife Conservation stamps. This was the Quebec 1995 Wildlife Conservation Stamp on which a limited quantity ( I was told in the range of 2,500) were surcharged "CAPEX + 2.50". This is listed in the new Darnell catalogue as # DQ20.

Excluding the literature exhibits there were approximately 275 frames of Canadian material in competition. The vast majority of the material was split about equally between Traditional Philately and Postal History - British North America. There was one entry in Aerophilately and a few exhibits in the youth divisions. Overall an out-standing group that may not be available again for a long, long time. However for me personally I was disappointed. Elsewhere in this issue I will attempt to explain this reaction and offer some thoughts for a future day.

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\*\*\*\*\*  
ANNUAL DUES: US and Canadian addresses US \$9.00. Canadian addresses option of CAN \$12.50. All others US \$15.00. Please make checks payable to "The Elizabethan II Study Group" and send to John D. Arn, Editor at the above address.

BACK ISSUES: Sample or Single Issues US \$2.00. Vol. I (Six Issues including Index) US \$ 11.00. Vol. II (Six Issues including Addendum's & Index) US \$ 11.00. Vol. III (Six Issues including Index) US \$11.00.  
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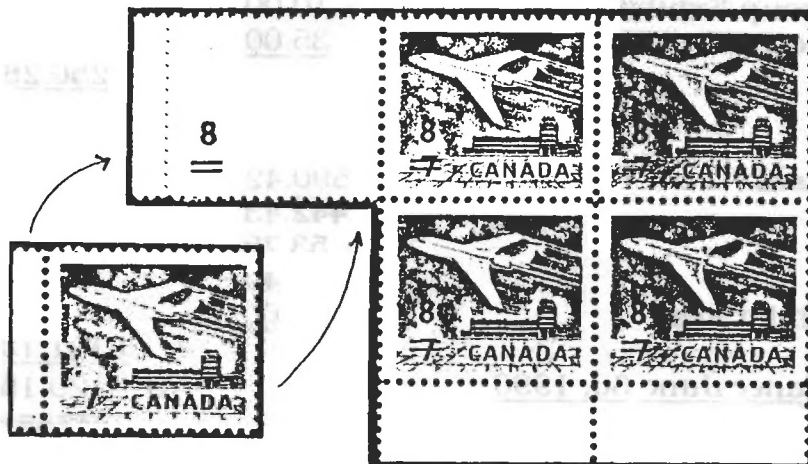


# SPECIAL ELIZABETHAN II MARKET REPORT

Provided by Saskatoon Stamp Centre

These two unique one of a kind items were purchased from Eastern Auctions in their March 26, 1996 sale. Lots 827 and 828 were estimated at a combined total of \$17,000 and sold for \$13,500. (The amount does not include 10% buyers commission, GST, agents commissions, etc., all of which puts the final price at over \$16,000).

*The 8¢ on 7¢ Jet Plane MISSING SURCHARGE Error!*



*This is how this unique error would have appeared when found. The LL corner stamp had been separated on the horizontal perfs & folded up, receiving the overprint ON THE GUM side. The stamp was separated from the block of 6 by an earlier owner or "sell" off as a result of perfs being weakened by the fold.*

*The Result - TWO UNIQUE ERRORS*



*"8" Surcharge PRINTED on GUM SIDE  
CS Cat #430i*



*The horizontal pair, ONE WITHOUT SURCHARGE  
CS Cat #430a*

Both items, Ex Cohen, Samos, Holshaver, Eastern Auctions have moved to a new owner. In all likelihood they will not again be on the market for a decade or perhaps much longer.

**ELIZABETHAN II STUDY GROUP**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1996**  
 by: Eppe Bosch, Treasurer

**OPERATING FUND**

**Income:**

Membership Dues	\$ 755.88
Advertising	259.40
BNAPS Stipend & Memberships	114.00
Back Issues	76.00
Refund Study Group Exhibit fees	10.00
Operating Fund contributions	<u>35.00</u>

**Net Income** **\$1 250.28**

**Expenses:**

Photocopy expenses	\$ 590.42
Postage	442.43
Supplies	53.79
Telephone	13.49
Study Group Exhibit Fees	<u>21.00</u>

**Total Expenses** **1 121.13**

**Operating Fund Balance June 30, 1996** **\$ 129.15**  
=====

**RESEARCH RESERVE FUND**

Balance June 30, 1995	\$ 868.79	
Additions (Note a)	439.00	
Interest	<u>49.31</u>	
Balance June 30, 1996		<b>\$1 357.10</b> =====

**Funds held:**

Cash	\$ 307.79
Certificate of Deposit	<u>1,049.31</u>
	<b>\$1,357.10</b> =====

(a- Thanks to the following members for the continued growth and good health of the Research Reserve Fund during this past year: John Aitken, Francois Alarie, Michael Allen, John Arn, Melvin Baron, Richard Beecher, Kasimir Bileski, Andre Bisailon, Larry Buchanan, Bruce Elkin, Paul Estok, T. Gartland, **John Hare**, Robin Harris, Robert Haselwood, Robert Houihan, John Jamleson, John Jones, Stanley Kalabza, Philip Kohl, James Love, Harry Machum, Dr. R. A. MacRae, Bill McCann, Robert McLeigh, Herbert Nishio, Keith Ott, Jean des Rivieries, Dr. Max Szweras, Jean Thibault, Paul Tissington, Donald Ure, Elmore Von Hagen, Barrie Wilbee and George Yarkie.

# ELIZABETHAN II STUDY GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1996

by: Eppe Bosch, Treasurer

## BALANCE SHEET

### Assets:

Cash in Bank:			
Operating Fund	\$ 46.54		
Research Reserve Fund	<u>307.79</u>	\$ 354.33	
Receivables due from BNAPS		166.50	
Investment (Certificate of Deposit)		<u>1 049.31</u>	
<u>Total Assets</u>			\$1 570.14

=====

### Liabilities:

Dues Collected in Advance			\$ 97.00
Study Group Equity:			
Research Reserve Fund		\$1 357.10	
Operating Fund:			
Balance June 30, 1995	\$ ( 13.11)		
Current year addition	<u>129.15</u>		
Balance June 30, 1996		<u>116.04</u>	
Total Study Group Equity			<u>1 473.14</u>
<u>Total Liabilities &amp; Study Group Equity</u>			\$ 1 570.14

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## Notes to financial statements:

All exchange losses, as incurred, are charged against membership dues. As a result all other elements of income (advertising, copy sales, etc.) are stated at full value as are additions to the Research Reserve Fund.

No interest is received on the checking account and no bank charges are incurred. An interest bearing \$1000 Certificate of Deposit is the major component of the Research Reserve Fund.

The stipend received from BNAPS is paid on an annual calendar basis. For Study Group reporting the stipend is accrued on a fiscal year basis. As of the end of the fiscal year payment of the stipend for the year 1995 had not be received and the stipend for the first half of 1996 will not be received until after the end of the current calendar year.

All Study Group fees are being maintained unchanged for fiscal year 1996/7.

If there are any questions on the above report please write me at: E. 618 Second Ave., Spokane, WA 99202.



## SECTION I - GENERAL - SOME THOUGHTS ON EXHIBITING - AFTER CAPEX

By: John Arn

I spent quite a bit of time viewing the Canadian exhibits at CAPEX 96. I did look at the rest of the exhibits but primarily for style and new ideas to use in mounting my own exhibits. Something was wrong. I was bored. So I went back and looked at the Canadian exhibits again. It took awhile but finally I put my finger on the problem. There was a huge omission in the material being exhibited. Missing was any of the 75-80% of Canadian material where the fun of collecting Canada resides. The "Old Stuff" without stamps was there. The classics were much in evidence. You saw them at the last CAPEX or AMERIPEX 86 or INTERPHIL or before that or at some other major/International show. And, they looked tired. They are still traveling the grand circuit maybe with a new owner and two more sets of fingerprints but they look tired! Super material - you bet! Expensive? Don't ask!. But many, if not most are in need of remounting. And, they are ploughing the same old field. Many had about as much sparkle as wilted week old spinach.

There was not one exhibit that had traveled the unpaved, unpublicized, unknown road of the Elizabethan II period! The best Canadian exhibit by far (by a quantum leap) was the "Gems of Canada" put together under Chuck Firby's watchful eyes. Many, many of the 256 pages of the exhibit revealed just the tip of what could have been super exhibits. Why was this so? I do not know but I assume the selection committee was not offered any suitable modern material.

Any objective look at modern Canada issues easily confirms the tremendous challenge and potential presented by the so called modern era of Canadian philately. Those of us devoted to this area have a full appreciation of the challenges and the opportunities. However, to the extent we fail to promote the area and continue to keep our activities under wraps or as some say, in the closet, we cannot complain if those who put on the shows fail to recognize or provide coverage of the post classical period.

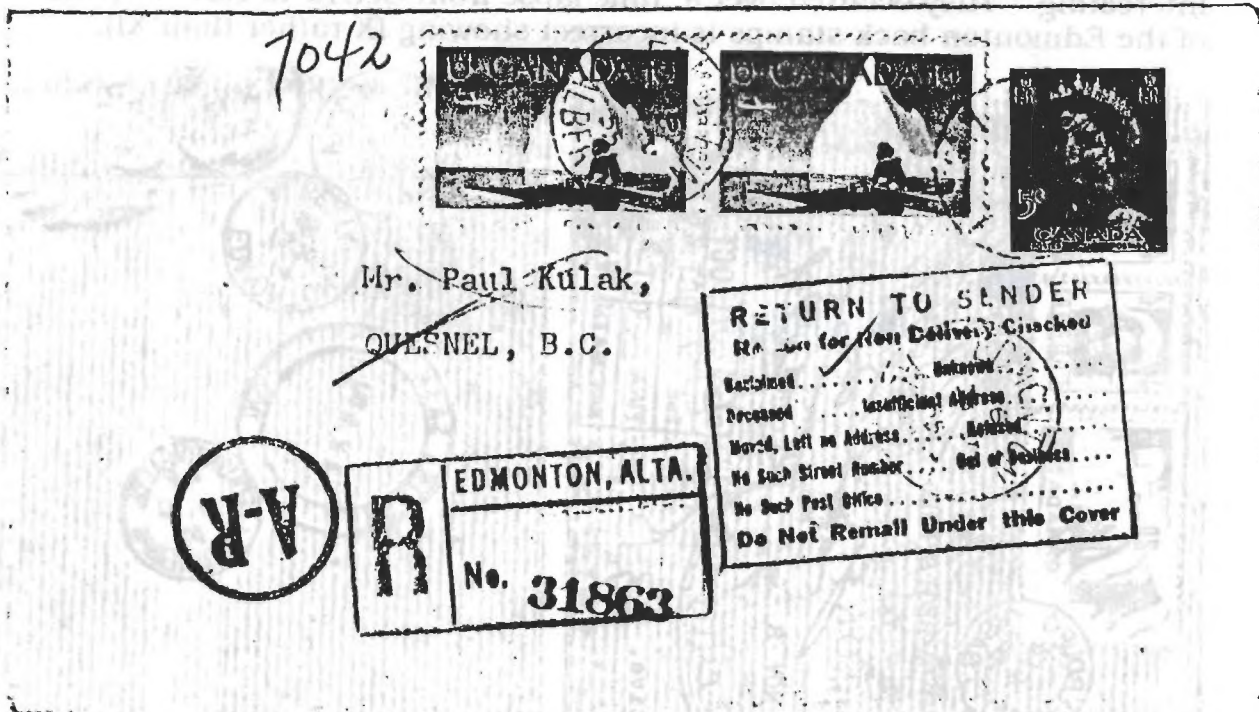
By the time the next CAPEX rolls around the post classics area will represent perhaps in excess of 90 % of all Canadian material. If from such a vast field we do not command a major presence in the frames it will only be our fault. Be very sure the material we saw in 1996 will be back. Most likely with a new owner and another set or two of fingerprints and maybe even be a bit revitalized with new mounting. But, telling the same old shop worn story.

Unless we start now to force a change be sure there will not be a change. Vic Wilson, Chairman of the Exhibits area for BNAPEX 96 told me he has a lot of frames; a lot of space and most likely could accept exhibits right up to a week or so before the show. What better time to put together an exhibit - even your first exhibit. You will benefit from having an extremely knowledgeable cadre of fellow collectors to offer advice and encouragement and you will have started on an important path. If for some reason Ft. Worth is not possible then target your next local show. The important thing is to start now.



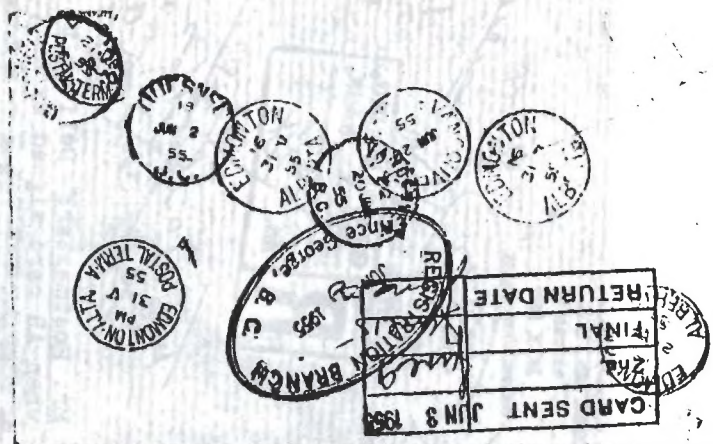
## SECTION II - KARSH, WILDING & CAMEO ISSUES

Shown is a mixed franking cover registered in Edmonton, Alberta on 31 V 55 with an A-R marking (Acknowledgment of Receipt) marking to Quesnel, B. C. with a total of 25¢ postage paid. The one ounce first class rate of 5¢ was paid by Karsh EN-72 postal stationery. Registration covering an indemnity up to \$25.00 cost 10¢ and the A-R card also cost 10¢ - each paid with a #351 (Inuk & Kayak) from the Cameo period.



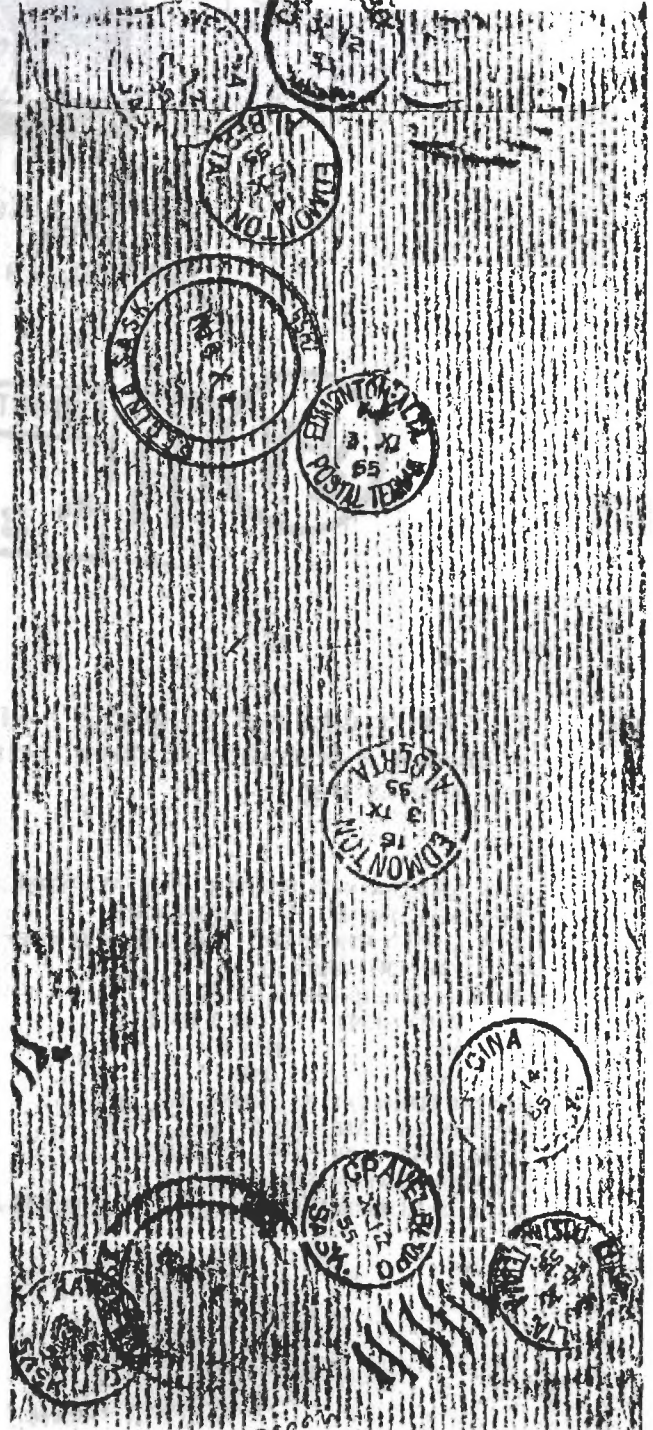
The letter was not delivered and the trail of b.s. markings (14 in total) spanning a period of 22 days including three attempts to deliver the letter are interesting.

31 V 55 EDMONTON-ALTA. POSTAL TERM-A  
 31 V 55 EDMONTON ALBERTA (2)  
 JUN 1 1955 REGISTRATION BRANCH Prince George, B.C.  
 JUN 2 55 QUESNEL B. C. (2)  
 (Rubber Stamp Record in Red)  
 CARD SENT JUN 3 1955  
 2ND JUN 9  
 FINAL JUN 15  
 RETURN DATE JUNE 20  
 20 JUN 55 VANCOUVER B.C.  
 JUN 20 55 VANCOUVER AM B.C.  
 21 J 55 EDMONTON ALBERTA  
 21 J 55 EDMONTON-ALTA. POSTAL TERM-A





SECTION II - CONT - KARSH, WILDING, CAMEO - This cover and matching A-R card with mixed frankings may be incorporated in either of several different collections. Dated 12 X 55 and franked with a 20¢ Forestry Products (#352) issue it may be assigned to either the Karsh or Wilding series. With the pair of #352 Musk Ox it could be included in a Wildlife series and with the 10¢ #351 Inuk & Kayak could be stretched into the Cameo period. (Note: the A-R card is shown on the next page). These sets are scarce and almost always occur as a result of not being able to deliver a registered letter. A study of the markings on this set is quite interesting. They occurred over a time lapse from Oct. 12 to Nov. 3. (One of the Edmonton back stamps is incorrect showing IX rather than XI).





SECTION II - CONT - The A-R card shown below is part of the cover (set) shown on the previous page.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ON PORTAL SERVICE Service des Postes		CANADA ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES	
(1) RETURN TO Retourner à Gravel, MacLean & Sirois, Gravelbourg, Sask.		(2) To be filled in by office of origin À remplir par le bureau d'origine REGISTERED ARTICLE Objet enregistré 6 Norman Block, 1603 Broder St., Regina, Saskatchewan	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT AVIS DE RÉCEPTION (3) If this article is to be returned by air, it should be marked "Retour par Air Mail" and the label "By Air Mail" or "Par Air" must be affixed to the article. Si le présent article doit être retourné par avion, la notice d'expédition doit appeler "Retour par Air" et la notice "Par Air" ou "Par Avion" doit être apposée sur l'article.		(4) The undersigned acknowledges that the registered article described opposite has been duly delivered to the addressee. Le soussigné déclare que l'objet enregistré ci-dessus a été dûment livré à l'adresse.	

SECTION IV - ENVIRONMENTS - DELAYED BY THEFT- CAN YOU HELP?  
 Shown are two items each with identical reading hand stamps (In French and English) "FOUND AND DELAYED AFTER THEFT" Are there others?  
 Does anyone have a story to go with either of these occurrences?

13 AVONHURST DR.  
 PHONE 543-1446  
 V.A. SASKEWAN 3J3

RECOUVRE ET RETARDE  
 À LA SUITE D'UN VOL  
 FOUND AND DELAYED  
 FOLLOWING THEFT

**Laboratoires Merck Frosst Laboratories**  
 C.P./P.O. BOX 1005  
 POINTE CLAIRE — DORVAL, P.Q.  
 H9R 4P8

ITS RECEIVABLE  
 IS RECEIVABLES

From Regina,  
 Sask. to Pointe  
 Claire- Dorval,  
 P.Q. Possibly  
 (4-III)?-77

12  
 Canada

RECOUVRE ET RETARDE  
 À LA SUITE D'UN VOL  
 FOUND AND DELAYED  
 FOLLOWING THEFT

Kitchum Inf. Sales Ltd  
 396 Berkeley Ave.  
 Ottawa Ontario  
 424-266

From St. Irene,  
 P. Q. to Ottawa,  
 Ontario dated  
 4 X 77



**The Samuel de Champlain and Royal Visit Imperforate Errors - Are these genuine line perforator errors?**

by: *Joseph Monteiro*  
1002-89 Vaudreuil Rue  
Hull, Québec, Canada J8X 4E8

During my recent excursions into the Far East, I accidentally came across a major error that I had never seen or heard about. Having written a book in this area, I felt rather embarrassed. Initially, I refused to accept its existence until I saw the picture. Like most skeptics, it is not unusual that the thought should cross one's mind that this must be a forgery. Such a thought passed my mind. This feeling was further reinforced by the fact that the error was most unusual. I had never seen such an error created by a line perforator, and having nearly completed my latest book on *Perforating Errors of Canadian Postage Stamps (1953-1995)*, the embarrassment I felt was even greater, especially after having reviewed nearly all the Canadian auction catalogues.

A few weeks later, several other stamps with similar perforation errors made their appearance in other auction catalogues. Since this variety has never received attention, perhaps it is time that this information was brought to the attention of a number of specialists, so that they can offer their opinion why such an error occurred. This article hereafter, briefly describes the stamps; the errors and its causes; the story about their discovery; and a bibliography on these errors.

- a) **A description of the Samuel de Champlain 5c and the Royal Visit 5c stamps (Scott Nos. 379? and 433?/ Darnell Nos. 432? and 481?) June 26, 1958 and October 5, 1964**

The Samuel de Champlain 5-cents stamp was issued on June 26, 1958. The design of this stamp displayed the artistic talent of Gérald Trottier. Its colour is green and light brown. The quantity of stamps received by the Canadian Post Office Department was 19.9 million. The purple coloured Royal Visit 5-cents stamp was issued on October 5, 1964. The design of this stamp displayed the artistic talent of Anthony Buckley of London, England. The quantity of stamps received by the Canadian Post Office Department was 38.4 million. The adhesive used on both stamps was dextrine gum. Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited, Ottawa printed them using steel engraving and intaglio in panes of 50 stamps. Their perforations are 12 x 12, and their sizes are 26mm x 37.5mm. However, the Samuel de Champlain 5-cents stamp is horizontal and the Royal Visit 5-cents stamp is vertical.

The Samuel de Champlain stamp was issued to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the founding of Québec by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. Samuel de Champlain was appointed the governor of New France by

Cardinal Richelieu. He was born in France in 1570 and died in Québec City in 1635. The major role played by Champlain earned him the title of 'father of New France'. Champlain established and developed a vast trade network by forming alliances with the Montagnais of the St. Lawrence. Champlain was also a cartographer and explorer and left behind a considerable body of writing relating to his voyages.

The Royal Visit stamp was issued to commemorate the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Canada in October 1964. The visit included trips to Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Québec City to commemorate the famous Conference of 1864 which led to the passing of *British North America Act of 1867*, Canada's constitution.

b) A description of the errors and its causes

The 5-cents Samuel de Champlain and the 5-cents Royal Visit errors can be described as a part imperforates. The perforations at the bottom of the stamps appear to be completely missing, except on the stamp in the last column. On the last column of stamps in the pane, half of the bottom perforations exist on the stamp. Since, only one row of stamps with these errors was offered for sale, it is not known whether these errors affected all the rows in the sheet or just the row offered for sale. It is worthwhile noting that the Samuel de Champlain error was from the top row, however one cannot guess from the illustration the position of the 5-cents Royal Visit error, presumably it was not from the top row.

Have these errors occurred on stamps in other countries? The answer is yes! So far it has been found on at least two stamps from Hong Kong, which are illustrated below. Is it possible for similar errors to occur in the vertical rows rather than on horizontal rows and in different positions? The answer is yes! This has been found on the 10-cents New Year Festival stamp issued by Hong Kong in 1967. The perforations appear on half of the right side of the stamp on the second last stamp in the column, the remainder of the side does not have any perforations. The last stamp in the column also does not have any perforations on the right side of the stamp.

The perforations on the other three sides of the stamps in the examples referred to in the preceding paragraphs are normal i.e., they have their perforations. This is self-evident in the illustrations hereafter, as a picture is worth a thousand words. Most philatelists would like to know how these errors occurred? Is it genuine or is it a forgery? An attempt will be made to provide a rationale for the error. However, first a brief description on a line perforator will be given in the hope that it will provide a better appreciation of the possible cause of the errors.



Henry Suler has been credited as the first person to have invented a machine to perforate stamps in Great Britain in 1847. Perforated stamps in Canada were made for the first time in 1857 with the first Province of Canada issue. From the beginning, a standard was established for perforation - the number of holes in the length of 2 centimeters became the gauge. Until 1967, the two companies printing Canadian stamps, Canadian Bank Note, Company (i.e., CBN) and British American Bank Note Company (i.e., BABN) used line perforators to perforate Canadian stamps.

A line perforator consists of a shaft with adjustable perforating wheels on the shaft. The perforating wheels on the shaft can be moved to perforate the sheet of stamps depending on the size of the sheet, the size of the stamps and the format of the sheet. The wheels are fastened by screws on



the shaft which enables the wheels to move on the shaft when the screws are loosened. The wheels have teeth which perforate the stamps. The line perforator can perforate one or several sheets simultaneously. The sheets can also be perforated with one or more revolutions of the wheels depending on the size of the wheels and the format of the sheet. Thus if the wheel has 260 teeth and there are three rows of panes in the sheet, one revolution of the wheel will not perforate the entire sheet, assuming that each pane needs more than one hundred perforations. Thus if a tooth in the wheel is broken, the missing perforation will not appear on each pane, or more than once on the same pane.

A line perforator perforates all the horizontal perforations on a sheet, and then the vertical perforation, or vice versa. After the horizontal or vertical perforations are made, the sheets are then fed in the other direction to obtain the vertical or horizontal perforations. Perforations made by line perforators rarely form perfect matches at the intersecting holes in the corners of the stamp.

As indicated, above, the vertical and horizontal perforations by a line perforator are not made simultaneously. Therefore, if a perforating error occurs, either the entire column of perforations (e.g. Scott No. 343) or entire row of perforations (e.g. Scott No. 373) or several of them or a combination of them appear missing (e.g. Scott Nos. 339 and 405bi). In some instances, a variation of this is where the horizontal or vertical perforations on one side of the pane may be fully or partially missing. This could be a result of a shift in the perforating wheel or because the sheet is misfed. Besides these imperforates and part imperforates, there are also misperforated stamps. This can occur because the perforating wheel on the shaft which holds the perforating wheels shifts. Misperforation can also be caused because of a misfed sheet i.e., a sheet fed with a shift (e.g. Scott No. 509) or because of a slope (e.g. Scott No. 448), the latter being a result of the sheet being fed at an angle. A combination of both can also occur (e.g. Scott No. 453).

If line perforation errors are produced in the manner described above, how did the perforating errors shown in the illustration occur? This pattern of misperforation appears rather unusual. I have examined most of the perforating errors made by a line perforator, for the Queen Elizabeth II era, but have never seen such a pattern. It is not readily apparent why such a pattern occurred. There could be several reasons which I will suggest, but in the absence of all the facts it is not known which is the correct one. First, the second perforating wheel on the perforating shaft holding the perforating wheels could have shifted after the first stamp was partially perforated in the case of the Samuel de Champlain error (assuming that the sheet was perforated from right to left). As a result, the stamp in the first row was partially perforated and the rest of the stamps were imperforate. Second, the perforating wheels may not have made contact with the sheet throughout, for

example, several sheets may have been perforated together and there may not have been sufficient pressure on the wheels to perforate all the sheets leaving some sheets or the last one partially imperforate. Third, a problem could have developed with the perforating wheel (it could have broken, etc.), leaving the row partially imperforate.

The Royal Visit stamp was also perforated by a line perforator. The cause of this error is similar to that described for Samuel de Champlain. However, unlike the Samuel de Champlain error, this error is not from the first row of stamps in the sheet. The cause of this error may be attributed to factors similar to those described above. Errors similar to those described could have occurred in the vertical rather than on the horizontal perforations of the stamp.

Could these errors have occurred because of a fold in the sheet of stamps? Based on the illustration I do not think so. Could it be a forgery, i.e. not a true partially imperforate? This could be possible. Suppose the first reason provided is correct and that during the perforating process one perforating wheel moved down by a couple of millimeters. In this case, the row below would have perforations through the stamp. A shady collector may trim off the bottom of the stamps after the movement of the perforating wheel, to maximize the value of his discovery by implying that the stamps are partial imperforates rather than just misperforated stamps. However, the bottom of the stamps which were presumably misperforated have never made their appearance in any catalogue to my knowledge. Consequently, it does not appear that these partial imperforates are forgeries, though it may be possible.

c) The story about the errors

It is not known where these part imperforates were first found. The narrative that follows indicates how I was first made aware of their existence. The Samuel de Champlain stamp story is followed by a story about the Royal Visit stamp.

*Far East Discovery ?:* During my visit to the Far East, I was interested in learning how the stamp market there functioned. After a great deal of trouble and effort in trying to communicate with the Chinese who virtually knew very little English, I learned that there was an auctioneer in that City. I also learned that there was going to be an auction to be held shortly. So I decided to go for the auction. Much to my surprise, a few Canadian stamps were listed for sale. One of these stamps was the Samuel de Champlain stamp. On reading the description, I dismissed it as probably some sort of typing error. On turning the pages of the auction catalogue, the illustration indicated that the description was accurate, it was a perforating error I had never seen before.

At first, I presumed that this was some sort of a forgery. As an explanation for it appeared to defy my imagination at the moment. It all seemed so unreal, perhaps it may have been the shock of discovering an error. But since *John Bull* is a reputable dealer, and since the auction was held in an excellent Hotel, the Excelsior, overlooking Hong Kong mainland Territories across the sea, I reasoned that it was unlikely to be a forgery. In addition, the manner in which the auction was held, the silverware accompanying the tea and coffee laid out, did not convey the impression that the auctioneer would provide misleading information. The *John Bull Stamp Auctions Ltd.*, catalogue of February 1996 described this error as follows:

"162 1958 Québec Anniv. 5c, u/m strip 3, two and a half stamps IMPERF at base. Folded vert at perfs (3) (photo)"<sup>1</sup>

It is not known how this imperforate got into the hands of a Far Eastern auctioneer, perhaps it got there via collectors in the UK or USA who first got hold of them. I have examined most of the Canadian auction catalogues while doing my research for my books on imperforate errors and misperforated stamps, but I have not come across this particular error. Perhaps, some members of BNAPS may have seen or heard about this error and may wish to provide further insights into the matter. I shall now turn to the Royal Visit error.

As if the shock of my recent discovery was not enough, I was surprised to see a similar part imperforate error on a different stamp, the Royal Visit, turn up shortly after my return to Canada, but time at a Toronto auction.

*Toronto Discovery ?:* This part imperforate error was most probably discovered nearly fifty years ago. However, it was only recently offered for sale. Perhaps, it lay hidden in some collection until the recent auction. It is not known where this error was discovered but it is presumed that it turned up somewhere near the Toronto area. It was offered for sale in Toronto and illustrated and described in a April 1996 catalogue by *John H. Talman Auctions* as follows:

"623 \* Sc. #433 mint 1964 Royal Visit horiz. right margin strip of four showing misperf. at bottom of three left stamps and partially on right stamp. VF-NH.....PHOTO.....Est. \$100"<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *John Bull Stamp Auctions Ltd.*, Public Auction 198, Saturday, 10th February, 1996, p. 7.

<sup>2</sup> *John H. Talman Auctions*, Stamp Auction, Sale No. 175, Wednesday, April 24, 1996.



It is not known how this error got into the hands of the above noted auctioneer. Most of the Canadian auction catalogues have been examined in the course of my research on imperforate and misperforated errors, but this particular error was never unearthed. Nor is this error mentioned in any of the published stamp catalogues.

Regardless of the exact details of how these stamps found its way into the hands of philatelists, the important question is how many of them exist. Unfortunately, precise information in this area is lacking, since the only factual information one has are the illustrations indicated. However, one can use it to guess how many were produced given the production format of the stamps. These stamps were printed in sheets of 200 stamps (i.e., four panes (2x2) of 50 stamps per pane). In the case of the Samuel de Champlain stamp (which was printed in five columns and ten rows per pane), if only one sheet was perforated at a time, as many as twenty part imperforates (assuming ten per pane from the first and second row) could exist assuming that only the first and second rows had these errors. These numbers are based on the presumption that only the perforating wheel between that particular row of stamps in question did not properly function. On the other hand, if the error was caused because the perforating wheel shifted downwards on to the stamps in the row below, during the perforating process, then the above estimate should be halved, because the stamps in the bottom will be misperforated. The estimate in the Royal Visit part imperforate is different because the format in which the panes were printed were different, i.e., ten columns and five rows per pane. Based on the above reasoning, one can figure out estimates in the same way.

In the absence of other information, it is arguable that multiples of the above estimates could exist depending on whether one believes that the error occurred throughout the sheet and on one's belief as to how many panes were perforated simultaneously. Since these part imperforates have remained hidden for so long, it seems likely that not more than one row per sheet was produced with this error.

Perhaps, other subscribers to the BNA TOPICS may have heard about these errors or seen these error or may have experience with stamps of other countries that were produced with a line perforator and would like to comment on it or shed some further light. I look forward to hearing from them if they have any information on this particular subject.

d) A bibliography of these perforating errors

1. Jacques Nolet, "Gerald Trottier Designer de Timbres-Poste Canadiens," The Canadian Philatelist, Volume 38, No. 2, March-April 1987, pp. 126-141.

2. Jacques Nolet, "La Fabrication du Timbre-poste au Canada (1950-1970)," The Canadian Philatelist, Volume 37, No. 3, May-June 1986, pp. 167-180.
3. The Canadian Encyclopedia, Second Edition, Volume 1, A-Edu, Hurtig Publishers Edmonton, pp. 393-394.
4. John Bull Stamp Auctions Ltd., Public Auction 198, Saturday, 10th February, 1996, p. 7.
5. John H. Talman Auctions, Stamp Auction, Sale No. 175, Wednesday, April 24, 1996.
6. John Bull Stamp Auctions Ltd., Public Auction 200, Saturday, 27th April, 1996, p. 40.
7. Jim A. Hennok Ltd., Public Stamp Auction, Sales Nos. 108-109, Saturday, March 23, 1996, p. 5.

SECTION IX - ALL OTHER - 1965 Christmas Issue



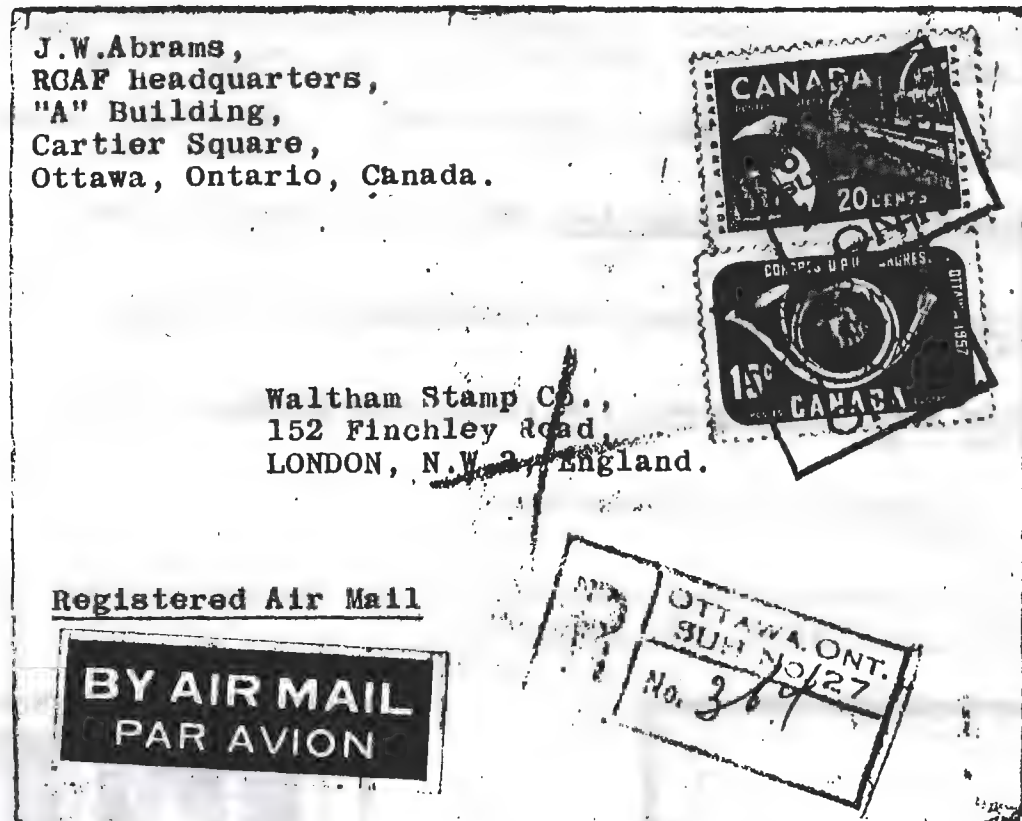
Photocopy of the Gum Side

CANADA 443 var 3c Christmas 1965 CORNER FOLD-OVER on LL blank corner block results in large portion of LL stamp being printed on the gum side of the large irregular tab. Probably unique.

SECTION V - COMMERATIVES - CONT. - UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Ottawa, Ont. to London, England 11 X 57 air mail registered - 35¢

Paying 20¢ for Registration and 15¢ for 1 oz. air mail rate.



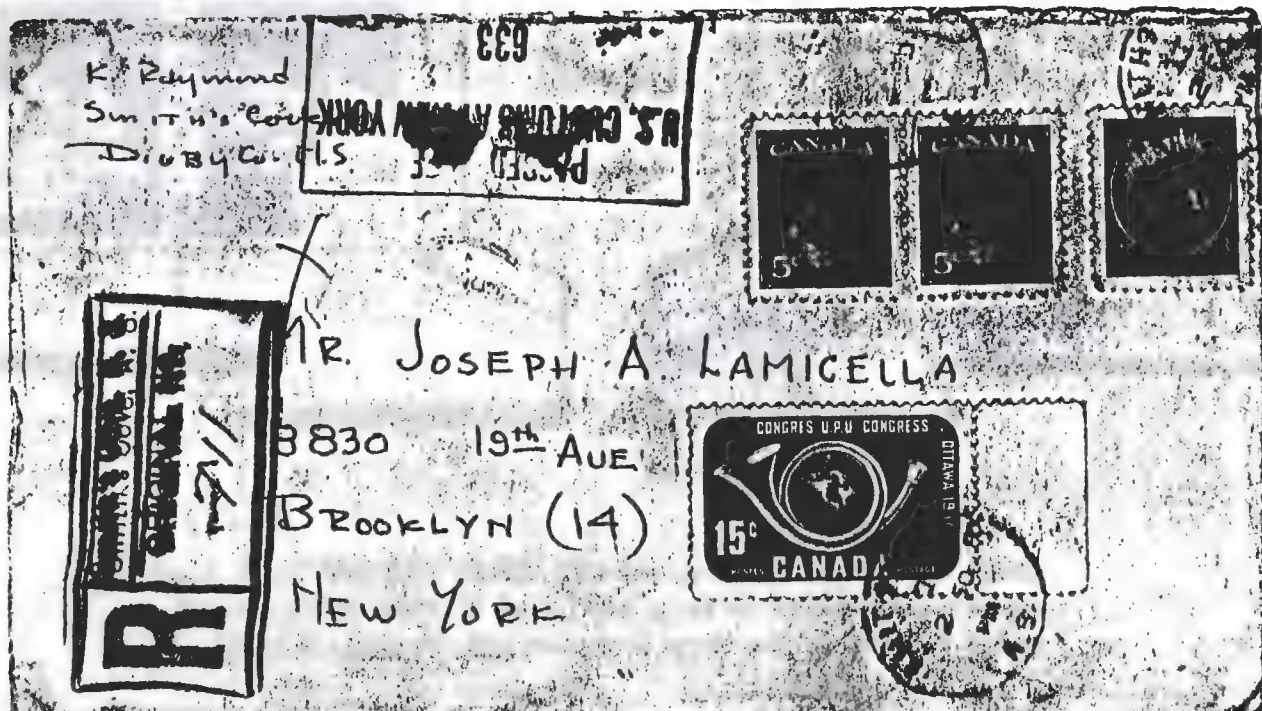
Smiths Grove, N. S. registered to Brooklyn, N. Y. on 2 XI 60 - 28¢

Paying registration 20¢ + 1 oz. first class 5¢ + 3¢ for second oz.. Cover traveled via:

Smiths Cove, N. S. (2) 2 X 60; Pleton, N. S. 2XI 60; Halifax, N.S. ?; Halifax-Campbellton

RPS 3 XI 60; Bangor, Maine Concentration Ctr. 4 XI 60; Brooklyn, N. Y. ? 5 XI 60;

Brooklyn, N. Y. 7XI 60





New Constant Variety on the 25¢ Saskatoon Berry Definitive

Dr. Jim Watt reported an interesting variety on the 25¢ Saskatoon Berry Definitive (Scott #1355). He wrote about observing a "Brown Snake in Field" on a pane of the 3rd Canadian Bank Note printing. The variety occurs in the first vertical row on every stamp in the row (Pos. 2 through 10) except Pos. 1.

<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Printer</u>	<u>Perf.</u>	<u>Paper</u>	<u>Observations-a</u>
1st Prt. 8/5/92	A/P	13 X 13.5	Coated	No varieties noted
2nd Prt. 4/22/94	CBN	13 X 13.5	Harrison	Brown Snake in Field-b
3rd Prt. 8/19/94	CBN	13 X 13.5	Coated	Brown Snake in Field-b
4th Prt. 5/1/96	CBN			-c

- 

1st - The correct Scott # is 1350 - the Darnell # is 1451

Apologies for the confusion.

WHENEVER POSSIBLE PLEASE THANK WITH  
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## ELIZABETHAN II MARKET PLACE

Classified listings in the Market Place are \$1.00 for 25 words. Additional words are 5¢ each. Camera ready display Ads pertaining primarily to the Elizabethan era will be accepted at the following rates: 1/8 page \$5.00; 1/4 page \$8.00; 1/2 page \$15.00 and a full page at \$30.00. 25% discount for four consecutive insertions of the same Ad. Full payment must accompany Ad. Payment in Canadian funds or if U. S. funds at 75% to Elizabethan II Study Group. Mail to Editor: John D. Arn, N. 17708 Saddle Hill Rd., Colbert, WA 99005.

**CANADIAN VARIETIES** approval service has openings for new customers. Request a selection for your inspection. P. E. Stamps, 130 Wallace Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6H 1T5 8/95

**HELP! HELP!** The following needed to complete Caricature & Landscape Series Scott 586-605. Perforated Initials, Horizontal Pairs, Blocks of 4, Corner Blocks (and P. O. sets), Imprint Blocks (and sets), also Landscape 1 bar tags. Will pay premium. Will accept single but prefer above configurations. Need to complete set 591 Post Office stock ribbed all 4 corner blocks. Will also accept UR & UL. Need 593 P. O. stock ribbed all four corner blocks. As a fellow collector I need your help. John M. Hillmer, 135 Antibes Drive #1401, North York, Ontario, Canada M2R 2Z1. After Dec. 1, 1995 reply to: 364 Seaside Ave., #1810, Honolulu, HI 96815. 1/95



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STAMPS

COVERS



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# BILL MC CANN

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			NET
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	U	as above on Horizontal Ribbed Paper (HR)	2.00
	U	clear CDS; 17mm	2.50
	U	as above on HR	4.00
	U	clear MPO cancel; 17mm	3.50
	U	various Barrel cancels	4.00
	U	as above on HR paper	6.00
	- M	NH 12 mm staple	4.00
	- M	NH as above on HR paper	5.50
	U	Reg CDS; 12mm staple	7.50
	U	Reg red 30 mm CDS; 12mm staple	8.00
	U	clear CDS; 12mm staple	7.00
	- U	as above on HR paper	7.50
	- U	clear Barrels on HR; 12mm staple	8.00
	- U	clear MPOs on HR; 12mm	8.00
341al	-	LoFl; MNH; HR; 17mm	50.00
	U	clear Barrel; HR; 17mm	50.00
341aiv	-	MED FL - MNH; HR; 12mm + dirty face on 1/1	40.00
341all	-	Hi FL - MNH; 12mm staple	60.00
	U	murky CDS; 12mm staple	60.00
341alll	M	stitched; HR	6.00
	U	CDS	6.00
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